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THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

COLMAN'S  
RURAL WORLD.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

\$1 PER YEAR.

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Entered at the postoffice at St. Louis and admitted for transportation through the mails at second-class rate.

The Chicago Horseman is a neat weekly paper, devoted to the horse, just started at Chicago, at \$2 per year, by E. L. Stowe. It is spicily edited and reads as though it would take with the public. But how is it that there should be two weekly papers at Chicago wholly devoted to the horse, when in no other city on the continent is there one specially devoted to it? But Chicago never does anything like any other city.

"Barn Plans and Outbuildings" is a new and needed work, issued by the Orange Judd Publishing Co., of New York city; price \$1. Like all the works from this house, it is printed in the best style and abounds in choice illustrations—there being 257 in this treatise. To farmers and suburban residents this book is very valuable, and especially so to those who contemplate erecting any kind of outbuildings.

A National Anti-Monopoly League has recently been formed in New York. Its friends propose to organize leagues throughout the Union for the purpose of informing the public of the evils the monopolies are inflicting. We favor the Anti-Monopoly League. Let the people organize to fight monopolies if they impose on the people. Spread all needed information before the people. Enlighten them, and then let them in an enlightened way remove any unnecessary burdens that may be imposed upon them.

Enormous cargoes of grain are now going down the river, shipped from this port. On last Saturday the steamer Oakland departed with the largest tow of grain that ever floated on the bosom of the Mississippi, embracing, as it did, 253,465 bushels corn and 90,000 bushels of wheat. This single shipment is equal to 707 cars, or about thirty heavy freight trains, and the freight charge is a mere trifle compared to what it would cost by rail, or the old route to the seashore. It can be seen how St. Louis suffered by the close of navigation.

The lower House of the Arkansas Legislature, a few weeks ago, proposed by a large majority a constitutional provision prohibiting the sale of liquor within the State. A great many people, especially in the eastern States who still regard Arkansas as a wild frontier State within whose borders live in comparative luxury and safety the bear, the opossum and raccoon—as a land famous for bowie knives, whiskey and rifle experts—will find in this movement of the people, through their representatives, some food for reflection. It shows that he is passing the average State in the cause of temperance and morality.

The annual election for directors of the St. Louis Jockey Club took place last Monday, and resulted in placing before the public a number of gentlemen representing all the important industries of the city, men who command the confidence and respect of the whole community. The coming running meeting will be the most important the city has yet witnessed, as indicated in the great number of entries—a list in length and character far ahead of all former ones. The St. Louis correspondent of the Turf, Field and Farm, in a recent issue of that journal, advocates at some length the introduction of a "Derby Day" as a feature that would eventually prove a great success in bringing the masses to the race course. The movement is being warmly supported by a number of the admirers of the turf sports, and will be considered by the new directory at an early day.

"The Easiest Way in Housekeeping and Cooking," adapted to domestic use or study in classes, by Helen Campbell, late superintendent of the Raleigh, N. C., Cooking School, and author of "Chips from a Northwestern Log," etc.; 16mo.; cloth, 1c. Published by Fords, Howard & Hurlburt, New York city. We can recommend but few of the lately published cook books, but this is one that no housekeeper can read without great benefit. And then it is written in such clear, attractive style, that it is read with as much interest as a well-written story. Among other things treated of, are situation and arrangement of the house, ventilation, drainage and water supply, daily routine of work, fires, lights and utensils, washing, food and health, condiments and beverages, marketing, cooking, &c. A dollar is well expended in sending for this book. The printing and binding are of the best style.

We hope that our worthy legislators at Jefferson City will give due consideration to the bill now before the Legislature, for the erection of a sugar works on the Agricultural College farm. There is a crying demand on the part of the friends of this industry for some place or some opportunity to learn how to make sugar from sorghum. There is no place in this great nation, where they can obtain instruction. As the common saying is, all the sugar that has already been made has been made "by main force and awkwardness." We need science to step in and aid in the development of one of the most important products of the age. This State is paying out about eight millions of dollars a year for sugar, and if the Legislature would step forth and lend the small sum of fifteen thousand dollars to establish a sugar works on the Agricultural College farm, where the sons of farmers could go and learn to make sugar under the lights of science, we have no hesitation in saying that in less than ten years this State would be exporting instead of importing sugar. We have the boys on the Agricultural College farm who want to learn the business, we could send our boys from our farms there to learn it, we have the best professors of chemistry there to teach the chemistry of sugar making, we have the land and the teams to do the work, the students anxious to be employed to help pay their way in obtaining an education, and everything awaiting the successful establishing of a sugar factory, which would prove a blessing to every citizen in the State, and which would not cost as much as a nickel to the largest tax payer in the State. The factory would make money for the college from the start. No other call will be made for State aid. We do hope our legislators will take liberal views of the situation. The very best sugar and syrup in paying quantities are in the sorghum, but no one man will take it upon himself to open a school and put up works to teach the best way of bringing it out. The State should do it. It has already departments for making lawyers and doctors at Columbia, but here is a department which every person who eats or drinks is interested in, and yet no aid is given to its development. The fifth State in the Union can do something worthy of a State in her position, and we hope she will do it. We shall watch the votes of our members with much solicitude. We believe they have the interests of Missouri very much at heart, and we feel confident that they can be greatly promoted by giving the small appropriation asked for.

Chicago is becoming nervous, if not envious, over the movement of immense quantities of grain that are finding a route to the sea by the Mississippi river. While Chicago is hopelessly blocked and unable to employ her elevators, St. Louis is rapidly unloading and freely receiving grain from every direction, considerable of which would go to Chicago if she had the same facilities for shipping to foreign markets that St. Louis now has. The great grain crop of Iowa, the bulk of which has been going to Chicago heretofore by rail, now seeks the Mississippi river as the most economical route to foreign markets, and the grain dealers are naturally becoming uneasy about the outlook. The Western Rural shows the same feeling, and comes to the rescue of the grain men in this wise: "The unthinking rejoiced in Gould's enterprise, just as some astonishingly foolish western journals are now rejoicing over his feat to send grain down the Mississippi. After the many exhibitions of Gould's supreme selfishness and perfidy, there were people who were stupid enough to think that his line of telegraph was to be a benefit to the people; and there are those stupid enough to disregard the patent fact that the grain of the west will never go down the Mississippi, for the simple reason that the Mississippi, considering that it diverges so far from a direct line to the markets, cannot compete with railroad transportation, and for the simple fact that grain at all times of year cannot be shipped by the way of New Orleans without heating." The shipping of grain by the Mississippi is no longer an experiment. Shipments were made from this city during the hottest part of last summer that suffered nothing by heat, on the contrary, reached Europe in splendid condition; so the river route is perfectly safe throughout the year. The Iowa Homestead defends the grain shippers of the northwest, and completely demolishes the arguments of the Western Rural. The Homestead declares that, in the future, the grain of Iowa goes down the Mississippi and thence to Europe.

Two-thirds of the millions of gold that came to us from Europe the past twelve months, represented the products of the farm. Though the welfare and prosperity of the country depends on the success of the farmer, in his adversity to whom could he look for succor? Does the powerful lobby come to the rescue? Can the able advocates on the floor of the House and Senate be relied upon to afford measures of relief when his crops are a failure? Will they labor as faithfully for him as they do for the banks, corporations, railroads, iron interests, and others unnecessary to enumerate? No. The Agricultural Department at Washington, which represents so much and yet so little, has not reached yet the dignity of a cabinet membership, and we suppose it will continue as heretofore—one of the least important departments that cluster around the White House.

The weather a week ago to-day (Wednesday) was warm, summer-like, and we thought spring had come to stay, but at night it turned very cold, and a strong, biting blast with some snow came from the northwest. The whole week has been cold, with some fair weather. Yesterday there was quite a snow storm, and the ground is still white. At this writing it is turning cold. The prospects are fair for a late spring, and farmers ought to be thoroughly prepared to take advantage of the first favorable weather that offers. The implements, harnesses, &c., ought to be put in first rate repair now. The horses ought to be given moderate work so as to better prepare them for the severe work required of them for putting in the crops. Seeds of all kinds ought to be obtained now while there is leisure, so that they will not have to be waited for when needed. Good fences should be put up where fences are required. Everything should be done that can be done now, so as not to take up the more pressing time for spring work.

"Flirtation Camp, or the Rifle, Rod and Gun in California," is a sporting romance by Theo. G. Van Dyke, published by Fords, Howard & Hurlburt, New York city; price \$1. A most captivating book to all who are fond of the sports of the rod and gun. Read one page of this book, and you will not rest easy till it is finished. The author is a most charming descriptive writer and gives a succession of such graphic scenes and incidents as to carry the reader along to the end of the book, no matter how pressing other pursuits. The book is neatly printed, and it will materially enhance the happiness of thousands who are fond of rod and gun sports.

If we could all be impressed with a few great truths of political economy, a stop would soon be put to some very bad legislation. But we naturally get wrong ideas at first. Money seems to us to be wealth, just as naturally as it seems to us that day and night are caused by the motion of the sun around the earth. But the one is just as much an error, caused by appearance, as the other. Money is not wealth in any sense. Let us think a moment. The whole business of life is but the exchanging of objects of human desire for other things. Money is used only to pay the difference between the prices of things. I want your labor, your horse, your land; you want my corn, my cow, my books. But the prices are not the same. So money comes in to square the difference. "But stop," says one, "you want my labor, and I want nothing but your money. There is no squaring of difference here." But just reflect a moment. You want my money because you want some articles others may have. If you desired nothing, you could not need money. So the exchange is really postponed, that is all. It amounts to the same thing. So it is true after all, that the whole business of life is but the exchanging of objects of human desire. These objects alone are wealth, and money is merely the instrument for effecting exchanges, just as a hammer is the tool for driving nails.

Regarded in this, the only true light, we see the evil that may result from mistaking the means for the object. Yet whole nations have made this mistake and suffered in consequence. Spain did so. She ravaged land and sea for gold, imagining she must become richer as she accumulated it—never caring to exchange anything for it. The result was that the prices of all things necessary for use in her borders rose higher and higher, industry languished, for she had no foreign trade, no imports, only as she bought them with gold, and she became the pauper nation of the world. Other nations found she was the gold mine to work, and traded to her salt and potatoes and corn for the little gold they actually needed, at enormous prices.

The question naturally arises, if money is not wealth, and is merely an instrument of exchange, why use gold or any costly metal for money, if anything else will suffice? Why use golden hammers to drive your nails, if cheap iron hammers will do the work just as well? What is this instrument for effecting exchanges? In a store the sweep owned a clerk two dollars; clerk No. 1 owed clerk No. 2 two dollars, who in turn owed the sweep, who found a dollar as he swept the floor, and handed it to clerk No. 1, who handed it to clerk No. 2, who handed it to the sweep, who passed it around again, thus squaring accounts among the three. As he was about to put it in his pocket a man looked in and asked if "any one had found a dollar he had dropped." The dollar went to its owner after paying six dollars. Analyze this, and you have the whole secret of money.

Cunning men have taken advantage of erroneous ideas of money, just as they have of ideas of religion, government, land, etc., and diverted hundreds of millions into their own pockets. Gold is money. Therefore, control the gold, and you are master of the world. But the Rothschilds were more cunning still. Quicksilver controls gold, and is so rare that it is more easy to control than gold. Therefore, master the quicksilver, and you are master of the world. If silver is money, it bothers us. Therefore, demonetize it, or it may master us. It is this little secret, never suspected by the great tallow-brained world, which has given that great house its power from sun to sun.

Industry, trade and commerce that are the grand and only foundations of prosperity; that instead of making statutes to restrict and limit, to favor one at the cost of another, the utmost freedom and convenience should be given them. And they will see the absurdity of trying to create wealth by laws! We of the great west will see another absurdity in the fact that here, where all the agricultural wealth of the nation is produced, there is no money evolved from this wealth to exchange it, but that it depends entirely on the will of a few gold owners, or supposed gold owners, in far-off regions, whether it shall be had.

Of all the wicked absurdities ever witnessed on this earth, this seems to me the most so—that a vast, grand region like ours, rich beyond calculation in its production of all the articles needed for life on the earth, shall annually glut the markets at prices below cost of production; while in other lands, a few hours or days removed, people are actually starving for lack of the same, though surrounded by all the productions of their own labor so much desired by ourselves—and all because the silly statutes of men will not allow this wealth to operate in the form of money enough (calculating credit enough) to move the various commodities to where they are most needed. And all these industrious populations must look to the idle holders of gold or bonds for the means of locomotion—the money.

CLARK IRVINE.  
Oregon, Mo., March 1, 1881.

**Sowing Orchard Grass.**  
COL. COLMAN: In answer to T. E. Pitt, of Pike county, Mo., about orchard grass, I will say: Sow in spring, the same as oats, about one and a half bushels per acre. It stands the drought well; if sown thick, it stands the drought better, for the reason that it makes a better turf and does not bunch so much.

I think orchard grass and red clover mixed make the best of pasture and the finest of early hay, as both bloom at the same time.

I don't think it will answer to sow on wheat ground, being too hard and the wheat too apt to smother it.

E. J. F. L.  
Hillsboro, Ill., Feb. 28, 1881.

**As An Advertising Medium.**  
COL. COLMAN: I put my advertisement of poultry in your valuable paper, and it has caused my correspondence to increase wonderfully, to reply to the numerous letters I have received; and if every inquiry means a sale, I shall not have stock enough to produce eggs to fill the orders. The circulation of your paper must be very large, and I am highly pleased with it as an advertising medium, and breeders of all kinds of live stock would find it to their interest to avail themselves of the use of the columns of the RURAL WORLD to let the farmers of the great west, and indeed of the country at large, know what stock they have to offer to the public.

I send you an article on "Poultry for Profit," which you are at liberty to publish.  
E. F. L. RAUTENBERG.  
Lincoln, Ill.

**Wheat Straw and Clover Hay.**  
To all who use only clover for hay and pasture, says a writer in the Home Journal, wheat straw is an absolute necessity—furnishing, as it does, that portion of the woody fiber necessary to the health of the animal. Horses and cattle eat it greedily when running on clover pasture.

For winter use, thresh and stack a good sized rick in a small lot back of the stables, raised on a platform of rails, say four pens joined together, and three and one-half feet high, to prevent its being undermined and wasted; into which turn all the loose stock; after feeding using all the straw they pull out for bedding in the stables, thereby increasing two-fold the amount of manure there and a large amount around the rick. Make a similar rick for your cattle, and into the platform of which saw doors for your hogs; this warm bedding will save one-half of the grain necessary to carry them through the winter without good quarters.

All the straw left over should be used in stacking your next crop of clover hay, underlaying it with straw, alternating with about a foot of each. By this process you are enabled to cut your clover much greener than is usually done, say in full bloom, at which period the plant shows the largest portion of starch and sugar, and an equal amount of gluten or flesh forming material; but it is difficult to cure properly without the use of straw, which, when used as above, becomes quite palatable, and is eaten as readily as the hay. Stacks thus treated, and topped with straw, stand the weather with much less loss than when the clover hay is stacked alone.

## Good-Bye Oleomargarine.

The following bill has passed the Ohio Legislature. If every State would adopt a similar law it would soon kill the manufacture of oleomargarine, alias butterine, alias stine.

Whoever manufactures, sells, or offers for sale, or causes the same to be done, any substance purporting to be butter, or cheese, or having the semblance thereof, which substance is not made wholly from pure cream or pure milk, unless the same be manufactured under its true and appropriate name, unless each package or vessel containing such substance has distinctly stamped or marked thereon the true name of such substance, together with a true analysis thereof in ordinary bold faced letters, or whoever sells knowingly any such substance to consumers, without delivering with each amount sold, a label, on which is plainly printed in Roman letters, the true and appropriate name of such substance, together with its component parts, or any proprietor of a hotel, boarding house or restaurant, or other place of public entertainment, who shall knowingly place before any guest any such substance without acquainting him of the nature of such substance, if the same be not made from pure cream or milk, shall be fined in any sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$300, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than 90 nor less than 10 days.

## RURAL WORLD PREMIUMS.

We shall be glad to receive from all persons of reliability and good standing, any articles of general value to farmers for our premium list. Breeders of all kinds of live stock, poultry, &c., and manufacturers of farm implements and machines, by making contributions will find it answers, to a certain extent as an advertisement, as it informs the public what they have to sell, gives their name, post-office address, &c., so that the public may know whom to address if they want anything in their line. The list of premiums will be kept standing in these columns until early in April, when the awards will be made. Every one that we have ever heard from, who has in this manner made a contribution to the RURAL WORLD, has felt that he has been well recompensed by benefits derived.

Wallace Bros., of Jackson, Mo., offer the following strawberry plants: 100 Capt. Jack, 100 Wilson's Albany, 100 Cumberland Triumph, 100 Monarch of the West, 50 Crystal City, and 50 Windsor Chief.

J. C. Evans, Harlem, Clay Co., Missouri, offers one barrel of large white artichokes.

A. J. Vinson, Jonesburg, Mo., offers one setting of eggs from either choice Plymouth Rock or Partridge Cochon fowls.

J. E. Porter, manufacturer of Porter's Hay Carrier, Ottawa, Illinois, offers one of these carriers as a premium—retail price, \$12. Circulars free.

John Lowe, of Johnsonville, Illinois, will give thirteen eggs from the White Pekin Ducks.

W. H. Lightfoot, 112 North 5th St., Springfield, Illinois, offers one setting (13) of Toulouse Geese eggs. Also, one setting (13) Plymouth Rock eggs.

Geo. W. Ham, Lathrop, Clinton Co., Mo., offers a choice Poland-China pig, either sex.

F. E. Marsh, Manhattan, Kansas, offers one setting of eggs from his superior Light Brahmas.

Henry Schnell, Bridgeport, Warren county, Mo., contributes 100 Capt. Jack, 100 Cumberland Triumph and 50 Windsor Chief strawberry plants, well packed and delivered at express office.

J. D. Washington, Breckenridge, Mo., offers one pure Essex pig, from his choice stock as the country affords.

Bauer & Walter, dealers in standard farm machinery, implements, &c., No. 116 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo., offer the Evans' corn drill. On account of its great simplicity in working, it is claimed to have no superior for dropping corn in drills.

K. H. Allen, O'Fallon, St. Charles Co., Mo., offers one thoroughbred Cotswold lamb, either sex.

Chalmers D. Colman, Lakeside farm, St. Louis, Mo., offers one choice Berkshire pig, either sex, from registered stock.

A. Ingram, Perry, Pike Co., Ill., offers one choice Jersey pig.

R. R. Westcott, Mason, Effingham Co., Ill., offers one setting (13) of Partridge Cochon eggs.

One setting (13) of Brown Leghorn eggs.

One setting (13) of Plymouth Rock eggs.

One setting (9) of Bronze turkey eggs.

Mrs. N. J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo., offers one setting of eggs from choice Plymouth Rock fowls.

Judge Geo. W. Whiteside, Greenfield, Dade Co., Mo., offers one pair of choice Poland-China pigs.

## The Markets.

St. Louis, Mo., March 8.

Flour—Sales: 40 bbls at \$3 15, 125 at \$3 40, 80 at \$3 75, 100 at \$4, 125 at \$4 50, 27 at \$4 85, 500 at \$4 95, 35 at \$5 10, 200 at \$5 25, 300 at \$5 35, 75 at \$5 50.

Rockwheat Flour—Western at \$5 25, eastern at \$5 75.

Rye Flour—Steady at \$4 80 to \$5 10 as in quality.

Cornmeal—City orders at \$2 35 to \$2 40. Bran—Country selling at 71 to 75c.

Wheat—Mediocrane—No 2 \$1 03, No 3 at \$1, No 4 at 92c, No 1 red at \$1 04. Corn—No 2 mixed at 39c, rejected at 36c, No 2 white-mixed at 42c.

Oats—Dull, and selling at 33c. Barley—Iowa 88c, Wisconsin 85c, Ohio fall to arrive \$1 10.

Rye—No 2 98c, rejected 94c. Straw—At east track \$7 per ton. Hax—Clovered timothy \$13 50, clover mixed \$14 50, prime timothy \$15, prime prairie \$10 50.

Hemp—Undressed \$90 to 100, dressed \$145 to 155, shorts \$115 to 125, hackled tow \$50 to 55.

Balingstuffs—Bagging: 2-lb jute 10 to 10 1/2c, flax and flax mixed 9 1/2c to 10c, hemp twine 14 to 15c, iron cotton ties \$1 50 to 1 75 as in kind.

Lead—Soft Missouri at \$4 50. Highwines—Steady and active at \$1 08.

Butter—No material change to note in prices this week, demand is chiefly for the better grades of which there is no surplus. There is, however, an ample supply of the medium and lower grades with quiet market for them. Chicago has run in new supplies of lardine the past few days. Choice fancy creamery 32 to 33c, good and ordinary makes 30 to 31c, choice to fancy dairy 26 to 28c, good and ordinary makes 22 to 25c, common to fair 14 to 20c, choice northern roll 19 to 21c, near by country poor to choice 14 to 18c.

Cheese—Fall stock 12 to 14c, part skim good to choice 9 to 11c, part skim poor 3 to 6c.

Eggs—Large receipts and lower, 16 to 17c. Veals—Live 6 to 7c; dressed 8 to 9c; top rates small fat.

Potatoes—Peerless 8 1/2c, early rose 92 to 92 1/2c, peachblow and hurbank 95 to 96c, western 75 to 76c.

Onions—Round \$4 50 to 4 75 per bbl or \$1 80 to \$1 90—latter for choice red. Cabbage—Mobile \$3 50 to \$3 75 crate. New Orleans \$1 75 to \$2 50. Old Home \$5 to 6c crate on order.

Sauerkraut—\$16 to 17 per bbl, \$7 50 per half-bbl.

Celery—Choice 50c per bunch. Hops—Reidish—We quote at \$4 50 to 4 75 per bbl.

Turnips and Parsnips—\$2 75 to 3 per bbl. Beets and Carrots—\$1 50 per bbl. Rutabagas—40c per bu.

White Beans—Eastern—medium at \$2 05 to \$2 07 1/2 for screened to \$2 15 hand-picked, navy \$2 15 to 2 20.

Union Sets—Bottom \$7 50 to 7 75, white do and tops \$8 50 to 8 65.

Dried Green Peas—Jobbing at \$1 60 bu for choice, poor nominal at 75c to \$1 25.

Apples—Sound \$1 75 to 2 for fair to \$2 25 to 2 40 for choice. Damaged and poor \$1 to \$1 50.

Onionettes—Valencia \$7 50 to 8 per case; Messina (on order) \$3 25 to 3 50; Palermo do \$2 50 to 3 per box.

Lemons—Messina \$3 50; Palermo \$3 25 to 3 50 per box.

Bananas—Sell on orders at \$2 50 to 3 50 per bunch.

Malaga Grapes—Round \$7 to 7 50 per bbl and \$3 50 per keg.

California Peas—\$4 per box. Honey—Comb 15c for dark to 18c for choice; strained 11c to 12c.

Sorghum—30 to 35c.

Grass Seeds—German millet 85c for fair to 90 to 95c for prime clean; timothy \$2 50 to 2 55, clover \$5 10 to 5 20; Hungarian 60 to 70c; common millet 70 to 80c; red top 40 to 45c.

Flaxseed—\$1 14 to 1 15.



## Libe Stock Breeder.

Note the advertisement of sale of pure thoroughbreds, formerly owned and bred by Gen. A. Buford, by R. B. George, Versailles, Ky., March 23, 1881.

In Wallace's Monthly we notice the following sales of trotting horses: Dr. McClellan, Alton, Mo., has purchased of Judge J. R. Woodside, Thomasville, Mo., the colt, Alton Chief, by Abdallah Chief, by Colman's Abdallah, Jr.; dam's pedigree not reported. Dr. Pitts, Sellers, Mo., has purchased of Judge J. R. Woodside, Thomasville, Mo., the filly, Beulah C., by Abdallah Chief (Darwin), son of Colman's Abdallah, Jr.; dam's pedigree not given. J. T. Persons, Alton, Mo., has purchased of Judge J. R. Woodside the filly, Lady Esther, by Abdallah Chief (Darwin), son of Colman's Abdallah, Jr.

### Feeding Oil Cake.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: I want to feed some oil cake, and would like to know how often and in what quantity to feed it, and whether it would do to feed to pregnant animals. Please answer through your valuable paper, and oblige Barton Co., Mo. A. SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS.—Oil cake would not be profitable for you to buy and feed in Barton county. You would have to obtain it at some large city, and the cost and freight on it would make it so expensive as not to be profitable for stock feeding. Near a city, where it could be obtained at a moderate price, it might pay you to buy it and mix it with other ground food. A pint or two mixed with bran, and fed once or twice a day, would be highly beneficial to all kinds of stock and would not be dangerous food for pregnant animals. Fed in improper quantity, it might prove dangerous to such animals. But wherever Indian corn can be bought for 50c per bushel, it is the cheapest and most profitable stock food that can be obtained.

### A Stock Grower Wants to Come to Missouri.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Will you please publish in the columns of your valuable paper this letter, and oblige an inquiring friend? Will some of the readers of the RURAL WORLD tell me what part of south or southwest Missouri is the best for the raising of cattle? What are the chances of water and pasture? What can two and three-year-old heifers be bought there for? How is the climate there in winter, how long does a person have to feed, and what is the chance of timber for wild-breaks? What is land worth? If a man should come there with about one hundred cows and six thoroughbred bulls, could he get plenty of range for them, with running water near by? Tell me just where to come to and what road to take going out from St. Louis. Hoping to hear from several different persons soon, as my time is money, I remain your inquiring friend.

J. T. EVANS.  
Stonington, Christian Co., Ill.

### Guernsey Cattle.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Feeling that the Guernsey breed of cattle are too often overlooked in this country, and that there is too much preference shown for Jersey cattle, I herewith enclose you the weight and measure of a five-year-old Guernsey ox, slaughtered last Christmas. It was fed by Joseph Tardif, of St. Martin's, and took the first prize. Live weight, 1,895 pounds; dead, 1,162 pounds; height 5 feet 7½ inches; length, 8 feet 6 inches; girth behind shoulders, 8 feet. The pound weight in Guernsey is two ounces heavier than the English pound.

Now, Mr. Editor, would it not be more profitable for Americans to import Guernsey rather than Jersey stock? The former possesses all the qualities of the latter, which is nearly worthless in this country for feeding purposes, while the Guernsey steer would develop into an animal large enough for any western feeder. COSMOPOLITAN.

Kirkwood, Mo., Feb. 15, 1881.

### Stock Sales.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I have been selling thoroughbred sheep recently to the following parties:

A. J. Vinsor, Jonesburg, Mo., one yearling Cotswold ram.

Dr. Foreman, Jonesburg, Mo., two yearling Cotswold rams.

W. E. Scott, Jonesburg, Mo., one yearling Cotswold ram.

J. M. Davis, Santa Fe, Monroe county, Mo., two yearling Cotswold rams.

J. C. McBride, Perryville, Perry county, Mo., one yearling Cotswold ram and one two-year-old Cotswold ewe.

I had 40 Cotswold lambs dropped in February, and saved 37 of them. I hope to save as many more this month.

K. H. ALLEN.

### Veterinary Answers.

Old Subscriber, at this distance we are unable to say why your heifer is barren. Try her again, you may meet with better success when she is three years old.

J. W. Ragsdale has a horse burned by the halter. Keep the parts clean and dry, and use the following ointment each morning: Alum, 1 oz.; lard, 2 oz.; liniment, 2 oz.; turpentine, 2 oz.

Adam Kaufman, good hay and oats is the best food for a mare in foal. You had better discontinue flax seed.

SCULLY.

A driver on one of the Fourteenth street (Washington) cars is strongly of the opinion that horses count. Each car, he says, makes nineteen trips a day. There are four horses in each, three making five and one trip. After these stated trips, if for any reason it is necessary to send the car back, it is almost impossible to get the horse out of the stable. With the drivers and stablemen, who frequently witness such exhibitions, there is a firm belief in the mathematical abilities of the horse. Philadelphia Telegraph.

### In-and-in Breeding.

The theory, as well as the system, of in-and-in breeding, says the Drovers' Journal, does not seem to be well understood, or at least many farmers, breeders and others have an erroneous idea of what it means, as well as its undesirable features. There are so many who condemn it in toto that the impression prevails that no good can ever result from adopting it, even in a careful, systematic and specific direction. A fair knowledge of the principles of breeding would cause a person to hesitate before advancing such ultra doctrines, and whether in-and-in breeding, in the common acceptance of the term, is desirable, depends upon circumstances as well as upon the person.

Viewed in the abstract, close breeding seems to be unobjectionable, and no doubt it is, in the hands of inexperienced and indifferent breeders, but in the hands of those who use care and judgment, together with considerable experience, has proved a vast benefit. In no other way have our present well-known breeds of live stock of all kinds been established than by in-and-in breeding. The characteristics have been fixed in this way only. This system of breeding has a refining influence, and while it develops the good and desirable qualities as well as fixes them, it also develops in many instances the weaknesses and the undesirable ones, which renders it necessary to have considerable experience before attempting it. If there be any inherent or constitutional tendency to disease or ailment, it is pretty sure to be developed, and it depends upon chance in such cases whether the good qualities can either atone for or eventually smother these bad qualities.

Systematic in-breeding has produced some of our fastest trotters, some of our very best dairy animals, some of our most valuable and profitable breeds of sheep, swine, poultry, etc., and will ever continue to do so, though there is necessarily a limit beyond which even the experienced breeder will hesitate to go before first bringing up the stamina of the stock by an infusion of fresh blood. Like most other good and desirable things of this life, in-breeding is invaluable within certain limits, but becomes both undesirable and profitless when carried to excess or when undertaken by persons whose entire stock of knowledge consists in thinking they know how.

### Value of Cob Meal for Stock.

It has generally been considered that there was no nutriment in cobs, but we are assured by those who have experimented in the matter that such is not the case. Dr. Nichols, the able editor of The Journal of Chemistry, who is an expert chemist, after removing the corn from the cobs, recently subjected the same to analysis, with the following result: Crude fiber 30.95, carbohydrates fat and albuminoids 50.41, ash 1.16, water 7.47; total 100. Showing conclusively that cobs have a higher nutritive value than wheat or rye straw, and that they are equal in this respect to the best oats straw.

Prof. Goessmann, the able agriculturist chemist of Massachusetts, who has been engaged in a series of investigations in order to determine the nutritive value of cobs, has arrived at the following conclusions: The composition of the cobs is similar to that of corn stalks, and the relatively large percentage of the soluble constituents (45 to 56 per cent.) places corn cobs equal, in point of nutritive value, to potatoes and many of our grasses, and will compare most favorably with the straw of most of our winter and summer grains.

Prof. A. Stockhardt, another distinguished chemist, does not hesitate to place fresh, finely ground corn cobs pound for pound in feeding value with fresh potatoes. In fact, he regards the finely ground cob meals as a positive advantage, securing as it does a better diffusion of food on account of the high percentage of starch which corn possesses, which if fed alone is apt to cause distastefulness in the digestive organs.

The other day an analysis of meal ground from cobs alone, made at the agricultural department at Washington, by the United States chemist, resulted in this way: Water 14.45, oil 72, sugar 2.62, zein (gluten of maize) 2.33, gum 1.07, cellulose (soluble and starch) 41.52 cellulose 36.10, ash 1.12. By this analysis the chemist has shown that there is present in the cob an appreciable amount of nutritive value, while under the head of soluble cellulose and starch, constituting 41.61 per cent, there is a substance which in all probability may be and is digested and assimilated. A large percentage of our best grasses consists of this same form of cellulose, which is not starch or common cellulose, but a substance readily dissolved by weak acid solutions. The amount of starch indicated by the analysis is comparatively small, but this is equally true of our best grasses. Conclusions of the chemist are that corn cob meals do possess a positive nutritive value of its own, and that it may be that this value is very much greater than is commonly supposed.

### Horse Notes.

John Grant record of 2:25½, has been sold by Adams & Co., of Kalamazoo, to an eastern gentleman for \$4,000.

Mr. B. H. Robb, of Leon Springs, Texas, is making a success of his business of importing and breeding Shetland ponies.

In the case involving the ownership of the trotting horse Charley Ford, of Chicago, the Wisconsin Supreme Court has found in favor of James McKesson.

Mr. Cartwright of St. Louis has bought the premium Kentucky saddle saddle, Montrose for \$2,000. This horse has taken a large number of premiums as a saddle animal.

Thos. Gist of Terre Haute, has bought of E. Warman, Indianapolis, two young stallions—by Hambletonian Tranny—one a chestnut, four years old, and the other a two year old bay. Both are fine gaited but untrained.

The fastest half mile ever trotted in harness in England was done by Childe Harold, a Woodburn (Ky.) bred horse, in 1:13. It was accomplished on a track unit for rapid work of any kind. The mile was finished in 2:34.

Bonesetter, it is said, has regained his old form again, and will be driven, during the season 1881 by Dan Mace. In three years, Bonesetter has trotted forty-nine races, of which he won twenty-seven and was second in fourteen.

The celebrated pacer Sleepy George record 2:15, while on route to Montreal recently, having been sold to a Mr. Smith, of that city, by W. C. Fair, of Cleveland, O., was killed in a railroad accident. He was a great campaigner and had wonderful speed.

San Francisco papers report St. Julien as being in unusually fine condition. He is being wintered at St. Mark's, and is jogged about ten miles daily without shoes. He will come

east in the spring accompanied by Santa Claus, the latter horse being brought along to trot in the stables to be given at Chicago and elsewhere.

The Boston Herald says that John Splan, who has been spending several weeks in that city, does not know exactly what horses will compose his stable next season. He is certain to have Wedgewood and Parana, and will probably take along a couple of green ones.

The horses without previous record who trotted in 2:25 or better last season, and the figures reached by them, were: Maud S, 2:10½; Hattie Woodward, 2:15½; Lady Rolfe, 2:22½; Alcantara, 2:23; Charley Champlin, 2:24½; Kate Sprague, 2:24; Largessee, 2:25; Mink, Jr., 2:24; Nancy, 2:24½; Pickard, 2:24½; Wilbur F., 2:24½.

Experiments in feeding cavalry horses on dried flesh meat have lately been made in Germany, with satisfactory results. Chloride of potassium, and the phosphates of potassium and sodium, are mixed with the meat in small proportions, to promote the digestion of albuminous substances. The horse thus fed soon showed a marked improvement in general condition and appetite. The account from which we have obtained these facts is to state, however, what sort of fodder had previously been given.

A horse at Fairbank, Minn., turned loose in his master's door-yard, saw a basket hanging on a clothes-pole about seven feet from the ground. It contained a pet cat belonging to the place. The horse walked over to the basket, put his nose up to investigate, and the cat put out her paw and gave the intruder some lively scratch. The horse turned around, looked back over his shoulder as though to take aim and measure the distance, kicked, and cat basket and shot into the air like a rocket. The horse watched the success of his shot, then gave a low whinny of delight, and walked a way to feed.

The man who has been exposed to heat and fatigue and is suffering from thirst, does not indulge freely in the use of cold water. He calls for tea or coffee, the hotter the better, and is soon refreshed. But the poor horse, reeking at every pore, cannot call for drink. The careful owner prudently withholds the cooling draught, till the animal has had time to cool. A lively man who had a long and successful experience, finds it wise to treat his horses as he would himself be treated, not with a cup of tea, but with copious draughts of warm water. This allays thirst with no possible danger, since it is not the water that harms the horse, but the violent change caused by the sudden lowering of the temperature by swallowing the cold water.

Last June, at Prospect Park, N. Y., a race was trotted between Edward, record 2:19 and Richard record 2:21, for \$5,000 a side, Edward being owned by Mr. Frank Work and Richard by Mr. Foster Dewey. When the match was made horsemen thought that Edward had much the best of it, as he had shown more speed than his competitor, and was believed to be a thoroughly game horse. He was trained perfectly by John Murphy, while Richard was trotted several hard races before the day of the match. The result was that Richard won easily, and in slow time. Another match has now been made, to be trotted at Hartford, Conn., June 5. Mr. Work betting \$20,000 to \$10,000 on his horse. He now offers to repeat the wager with any person anxious to accept it. Mr. Louis Lorillard backs Richard.

A Spanish peasant living in the suburbs of Madrid, has long been in the habit of repairing daily to the city, accompanied by a donkey laden with milk for distribution among certain customers. One day, however, the master was taken ill, whereupon his wife suggested that the ass should be sent on his customary journey alone. The panniers were accordingly filled with cans of milk as usual, and a bit of paper was attached to the donkey's head, requesting the customers to help themselves to their ordinary allowance of milk, and to put back the can into the pannier. Off started the donkey, and he returned in due course with the cans empty and with everything in order. The master found, upon inquiry, that the trustworthy messenger had called at the right doors without missing one, and also that in some instances he had pulled the bell with his teeth when kept waiting. From that day forward the donkey has gone his rounds alone.

It was reported at Jockey club headquarters yesterday that Mr. R. C. Pate had sold his pacer Mattie Hunter to John Splan of Chicago, who paid \$12,000 for the little beauty.

Mattie Hunter will be remembered as one of the quartette who were known during a couple of seasons past as the pacer whirlwinds. Sleepy Tom, Rowdy Boy and Lucy were companions on the turf during the season of 1879. During 1880 Sleepy Tom retired for a time and his place in the quartette was filled by Sorrel Dan. In all the races in which these horses took part, Mattie Hunter held her own. Perhaps her best performance was at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1879, when the fastest first and sixth, and second, third, fourth fifth and sixth heats of that year were paced. Upon that occasion Rowdy Boy won the first, Sleepy Tom the second, fifth and sixth, and Mattie Hunter the third and fourth heats. The time of these was 2:13½, 2:16½, 2:15, 2:15½, 2:13½, 2:14. Mattie Hunter was stired by Prince Pulaski, and as handsome an animal as there is on the turf. She came into the possession of Mr. Pate two years ago, and has proven in his hands a profitable investment.

## The Pig Pen.

### Swine Raising.

Green food is essential to the health of both sow and pigs. I am quite partial to pumpkins, artichokes and alfalfa. Fresh water, the purer the better, should be at all times within reach. For young pigs I mix up a slop of ground barley or corn, mixed with bran or shorts from the mill. I feed also on corn and barley that has been soaked in water from 24 to 48 hours. In warm weather do not let it become too sour.

Many persons yearly sacrifice their gains in swine raising by improper care of the sow, and unsuitable places and surroundings for littersings. It is very essential to feed light and on light food for a few days before and after pigging. A week or ten days before the time, separate a sow from the rest of the herd, and see that she is provided with a suitable bed and a place for herself and pigs to eat. Sows generally go 16 weeks, with little variation. With proper food, quiet, and a little care at the proper time, a very small percent will be lost in breeding. It is best to insist on everything and everybody being quiet about our breeding pens.

To grow pigs successfully and profitably, requires that they should have a good appetite, good digestion and strong assimilating powers, which cannot be found in any breed without vigorous

health. If a pig is kept for a considerable time in a cold, wet, dirty pen, on bad food and short allowance, until the character and quality of secretions are changed, and the general growth of the pig is checked, that pig will not make a good breeder. By subsequent good care and feed, this pig may grow to be a fine-looking hog, and, as a breeder, may not show the check it has received, but the abuse will be pretty sure to crop out in its offspring, causing late maturity, deficiency in size or fattening qualities.

### Swine Notes.

J. Griswold, of Nebraska, says a good hog fence can be made by putting two boards to the bottom and three barbed wires above, putting posts one rod apart.

In the process of dressing hogs for English bacon the hair is removed by being singed, instead of being scalded off; therefore the animal must not be too fat and chuffy. Hogs suitable for making this singed bacon, for which there is a growing demand, are a cross with the pure Berkshires.

Three or four weeks is the age at which pigs always need the most careful attention. At about this period the pig reaches a point when the milk of the sow is not sufficient to keep up a healthy growth, and unless the pigs have been taught to eat before this time, there will be trouble with them. The only way to avoid it is to teach them to eat and drink at the earliest possible age. This may be easily done by placing a little milk or other palatable food, in liquid or semi-liquid form in a trough near them, but where the sow cannot get at it. By the time the pigs are a week old they will begin to taste it, and then they will very quickly learn to eat heartily. Give them plenty of nutritious, palatable food from this time on, and there will be no further difficulty. National Live Stock Journal.

## The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, of Brighton, Massachusetts, U.S.A., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

### Indignant Wool Growers.

Kansas wool growers are indignant over the monthly wool circular of Walter Brown & Co., of Boston, in which they charge Kansas wool growers with "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," to produce heavy fleeces. In their State and county wool growers' associations they are passing resolutions denouncing Messrs. B. & Co. as maliciously slandering them, and at the same time agree that fraudulent practices in this direction are an outrage, and not to be tolerated or encouraged by wool growers.

The crookedness of one or two bad men in a community should not discount the balance who live in the same county. The charge in the circular was an insult to the people of Kansas, but will result in permanent good, since it calls for carefulness in putting up and marketing the wool.

### Wool Growers' Exchange.

We are in receipt of the constitution, rules and regulations of the Wool Growers' Exchange at Steubenville, Ohio. It is a co-operative enterprise on the Rochdale plan. Its object: The general purpose of this association will be to advance the business of wool growing, and the interests of wool growers. Among its objects may be mentioned the establishment of a wool house for the purpose of handling wool, and other products, if necessary, and the furnishing of supplies to wool growers, and others, as well as to gather and disseminate through a bureau or journal, useful knowledge and information pertaining to the improvement and protection of the wool growing interests of the United States. J. O. Whitman, Steubenville, Ohio, is the efficient and indefatigable secretary.

### Ailing Sheep.

A number of letters lately from sheep raisers in trouble, more or less serious, call for some suggestions, if nothing more. Some of these it is impossible to diagnose from the given symptoms. It were well, in case of emergency, to invite a visit from or consult with some physician about the ailments of your animals. Better do this than to treat symptoms that are the result instead of the cause of the trouble. No sensible doctor will refuse to do this for you. Unmistakable sort, no veterinarian can more than guess at the difficulty when usually described by our correspondents. We have taken our letters to as good as St. Louis has, with little satisfaction. Our practice has been for years, when sheep begin to run down, to build them up by change of food, pastures, sheds and water, if there was any question in this direction. Often we have given tonics in the way of gentian, copperas, tar, resin, sulphur and saltpetre in their salt. We are satisfied that indigestion is often the cause of serious ills to sheep, and is promoted by using some charcoal in the salt rations. We used to salt our sheep on ashes when feeding graint, and never had healthier sheep. When sheep begin to run down parasites show themselves more or less plainly. Fat, healthy sheep do not usually show any signs of parasites of any kind. Poor sheep always show them, and often in complication, that no one can offer a direct remedy. Do not think for a moment, though, that fat sheep do not die, for they do, and strangely, too—but from a different class of diseases. Keep up the system, and the whole parasite trouble is under subjection. Even scab is less hurtful than with feeble animals. The true status of all parasites is, they come to the unthrifty, slovenly, filthy, careless and neglected, of men and animals alike. They prey upon the blood, comfort and thrift of

animal life. As soon as the vitality is diminished, the parasite begins, maybe only ticks; soon, grub in the head, worms in the intestines, stomach, liver or lungs, until there is no remedy that can stop the drain upon the enervated, emaciated animal. The sooner we come to regard parasites as the consequence of poor care and feed, the sooner we shall learn to avoid the ills that are supposed to decimate our flocks, year after year.

### Who Can Beat This With Sheep?

COL. COLLAN: I have a ewe that was two years old last November. At a year old, November 15th, 1879, she dropped two ewe lambs; then May 8th, 1880, she dropped two more ewe lambs; then the 10th of January, 1881, she dropped two more, one ewe and one buck lamb. The first two lambs on the 8th January, dropped one lamb apiece—one ewe and one buck. That is ten sheep in a little over two years.

In October, 1876, I bought five head of Cotswold sheep, which I paid \$20 for. In 1877 we had thirty-one pounds of rolls, which at 50 cents per pound, is \$15.50. Then in 1878 we had forty-two pounds of rolls, which at 50 cents per pound, is \$21. Then in 1879 we had 61½ pounds of rolls, at 60 cents per pound, is \$36.75. Then in 1880 we had eighty-four pounds of rolls, sold at 55 cents per pound, \$46.20. Then sheared three lambs in 1880, and sold the wool for \$3.00. During the time I have sold nine bucks at \$4 per head, \$36. I have lost five heads, by diseases and cold, and have on hand eighteen old sheep, seven lambs, and nine ewes to have lambs yet. The whole herd is worth \$4 per head, say \$100. Who will count this up and tell me what per cent. I have made on my Cotswold sheep? Johnsonville, Ill. JNO. LOWE.

### A Sheepman on His Ear.

How do you pull through this infernal winter? I have been very wicked and done a deal of cussing, which did not help me any, but still it served to let off steam.

Some of my smart friends, last fall, said I was a fool to have my lambs come late, early lambs were so much better than late lambs, made better sheep, etc. I was fool enough to try it once. The result is, my lambs commenced to come in the very midst of these storms of wind, sleet and snow, and I am losing far too great a proportion of them. I have my ewes in sheds and stables, but with all the care I can think of, something will happen to them—the lambs, I mean. I am about as mad as one need be, as I had set my heart on trying to raise a good flock of sheep. And to lose half of the lambs that are born healthy and strong, through some unexpected cause or other, makes me wild. If I or any one else can't save more than half our lambs, we ought to quit the business. I should be tempted to do so, but I think it ought to pay me as well or better than anything else I can do here. I have at present five nice dead lambs on the top of the wagon shed. I have a fine yearling lamb, second cross, a pet, dying in the wheelbarrow, having had two of his feet bitten off by an old sow. There is now within one yard of me, as I write, a big, strong lamb determined to die. It was born two days since, second cross, mother strong, with plenty of milk. I found the lamb this morning close to the door of the shed, where the snow had filtered in a little and numbed him. Been attending to him all day, but as I said, he is determined to make a "die" of it. No more early lambs for me, and don't you forget it.

### WASHINGTON CO.

#### Sheep Notes.

A clip of Saxony wool, grown by William Crosey, of Smithfield, Harrison Co., Ohio, was sold the other day for sixty cents per pound.

Grub in the head is doing severe work with Kentucky sheep this winter. They seem to know no remedy than prevention for it.—Farmers' Home Journal.

F. A. Byars, Lexington, Ky., sold for a Christmas show mutton, a weather that weighed 105 pounds, at 7 cents per pound, gross. He was out of a Cotswold grade ewe and a Shropshire ram.

The lamb crop of Kentucky will be small this year. Many here froze to death in the month of January—the time they have come for the early eastern market—and more have died from the inability of their mothers to nurse them. The ewes have been confined to dry food so long that the milk has not been sufficient in quality or quantity.

Sheep manuals are helps for sheep raisers who trouble comes in the flock. A man will learn many of these things in practice, but experience is a dear school sometimes, and a few dollars put into works on the treatment and handling of sheep pays as well as any money invested. Randall's Practical Shepherd, price \$1, post paid to any address, or Stewart's Manual, price \$1.50, post paid from this office, will meet the wants of ordinary stockmen. We keep a long list of books for stock men and agriculturists, and can supply them by return mail.

To tell a dog has killed sheep examine his teeth for wool. Give him an emetic, or, as good as any, hang him up by the heels and he will disgorge and prove his guilt or innocence. If guilty, take the strap off of his hind legs and put it around his neck and hang him up again. The remedy is safe, and I think a dog's picture hanging by a rope to a limb is made so interesting. Any man cuss of a dog looks well in such a scene. A friend used to be the dog and then cut open the stomach to see if mutton was there. It was a little hard on the dog, though.

The demand for different grades of Merino wool is constantly increasing, and for these, different classes of Merino sheep are required. The kinds of wool which are most prominent are three, requiring as many different varieties of Merino sheep, to wit: First, heavy woolled Merinos, producing a dense, heavy fleece, in which length of staple is a secondary consideration; second, a type which has been called Delaine Merinos, producing great length of staple; and third, a type producing a very short and fine staple, known as Silesian Merinos. These types are ready exist, but there is evidently too little care exercised in keeping them distinct, or, in other words, too much miscellaneous breeding. No fixed standard can be kept up unless due attention be paid to preserving it.

### HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions, freckles and pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

### DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS.

is the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, all disorders of the stomach, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff cures Catarrh and all affections of the mucous membrane in the head and throat.

Dr. Mott's Liver Pills are the best cathartic regulators.

A New England correspondent writes: New England is a country of trees. Here no sowing of the seed is required. Only let the old meadows alone and the pine will grow of itself, and pay double the income the land will to pasture, and be of greater value to future generations. In the town of Epping there is double the number of acres of land now covered with pine that there were sixty years ago. The fine clay we have produces many millions of bricks annually; and this year there will be 1,000,000 feet of pine timber cut from trees that were fifty years ago just poking their noses from the soil. The labor of cutting only in this town gives employment to at least 100 persons throughout the year. It is a fact that the growing of this pine is a good 4 per cent. investment, and in a measure costs nothing to produce it.

### Nature's Sluice-way.

The kidneys are nature's sluice-way to wash out the debris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do not work properly the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it faithfully. It will clean the sluice-way of sand, gravel or slime and purify the whole system. Druggists sell it both liquid and dry, and it is equally efficient either way. Independent.

Owing to the ravages of the phylloxera in France, that country is losing its ancient prestige as a producer of fine wines. On account of the deficiency of grapes, nearly all the raisins that could be found were purchased last year by distillers, from which was made a variety of light wine; other substances for making "wine" being found more profitable. They were resorted to. For some time past a great bulk of the stuff produced there was made from grapes, and also out of the sugary deposit of molasses, imperfect apples and all kinds of dried fruits. These liquids are artificially colored and doctored, and are extensively sold that it is believed less than one-third of the "wine" drunk in Paris is made of grapes. The phylloxera is apparently not far distant when American wines will be exported to France, as the quality of the wines here is improving from year to year, and the quantity can be increased to any desired extent, as the grape is not often a failure in the wine producing States.

### A Grand Success.

The Charter Oak Range in our kitchen is a grand success, the best range we have ever used, and we cheerfully recommend it with a clear conscience, knowing we do our friends and neighbors a favor who are looking for a first-class range.

The horn trade is immense. All vessels arriving from foreign cattle ports always bring horns, sometimes 10,000 or 20,000 in a single cargo.

Flax is a crop which would follow a clean cultivated crop of sugar beet or mangels. It can only be grown to advantage on well-fertilized lands.

Thyme will grow anywhere, but it prefers a dry, poor soil; if the ground is rich the plant will become too luxuriant, and lose its aromatic qualities.

The last Delaware peach crop, according to statistics just published, amounted to 4,104,000 baskets, of which only 432,000 baskets were consumed at home.

The most available form in which meat can be supplied in considerable quantities to fowls is perhaps the scraps from pork packers. These come in large cakes.

The sweepings of the barn floor, when clover is fed to the cattle, are excellent for poultry in winter; the tops and leaves make an excellent substitute for grass.

A garden should not be shaded by large trees, for there are few vegetables or flowers which flourish under shade and drip, and the strong roots of trees usurp all the soil.

Liebig remarks that it has taken thousands of years to convert stones and rocks into arable lands, and thousands more will be required for the complete exhaustion of their alkalies.



## The Home Circle.

### Letter From Nina.

Friends of the Home Circle: Our friend Timothy has thrown down the gauntlet, and it behooves us, separately and collectively, to raise it on the point of the sword in behalf of ourselves and our friends. But, here—a thought strikes me! Our valiant opponent comes in disguise. We are not bound to take any notice of a challenging party who is afraid to come in his own name, lest his age should be discovered. But I believe it is not a difficult matter to see through the disguise. In my opinion, Timothy is no one but our old friend Tug. He slashes right and left in order to pay us up for giving him rather a cool reception when he came before. It seems to me our friend Timothy must have dyed his spectacles in that "blue dye" he seems to know so much about, which accounts for the evident fit of "blues" which possesses him. However, we must not be too hard on a "friend and brother," especially a bachelor, who admits that he has been refused once.

Of course, Timothy—of course Miss Ted, Schoolman, Daisy Dell and Nina are just dying and sighing for a chance to be made happy and enviable for life by some delightful Mr. Spoondyke and to occupy the fortunate position of the worthy Mrs. Spoondyke. Of course we are! But, alas! the fates are not propitious. However, we can at least sympathize with each other and with Timothy in all our woes. We hope Timothy will come often to the Circle. He is better than any canary bird that ever sang—if he did accuse us of being over forty.

There, my friends, when our worthy bachelor plaintiff reads the above address, won't he growl and say: "All that aggravating Nina wants is a devil and a case of types to be a whole printing press!"

Daisy, you mistook Schoolman's remark on dancing for mine. As for the Widowers, I do like them, of course. It's the widows I don't like.

Bon Ami, I like your selection of magazines. I wish to inquire, however, whether you ever read Appleton's Journal? It contains quite as high an order of literature as those you mention. "Little's Living Age" also contains much instructive reading. In your mention of your favorite novelists, do you purposely omit Charles Dickens? In my opinion, his name should stand first in such a list, and next to him, not Scott—who is excellent, but exceedingly dry. I would give the second place to Anthony Trollope. Wilkie Collins is good, but too sensational. I like some of Charles Lever's works very much, and some not at all. I would like to ask Bon Ami also whether he reads any of Mrs. Annie Edwards' novels. In my opinion they are far superior to Mrs. Holmes' works, although I once admired her very much. One of Mrs. Edwards' novels is called "Vivian, the Beauty." It was recently published in Appleton's Journal. I have lately read "Endymion," the latest novel by Lord Beaconsfield—better known as Benjamin Disraeli. I must not omit to mention Mrs. Oliphant and Jean Ingelow, who are both very interesting writers.

I don't agree with Cousin Charlie in his opinion of tea and coffee, and think that, instead of creating a desire for stronger drinks, they have quite a contrary effect. I never knew a man yet that was fond of tea and coffee that was addicted to intoxicating drinks. As for drinking cold water at meal times, it is, in the opinion of physicians and physiologists, a very deleterious habit, as it arrests digestion and causes dyspepsia. I agree with some of Cousin Charlie's remarks, but I believe that a moderate use of tea, coffee, pepper and spices is beneficial to the health.

Enon, I cannot assert that Mariette was one of the "types," though she might be, for all I know to the contrary.

Bro. Jonathan is right about the divine origin of Sunday. Come again, Uncle John.

Fifty-Seven, Widower No. 2 and Gertrude, come often. Let us keep our page filled.

NINA.

Letter from Daisy Dell.

I am so much delighted at seeing our Home Circle Department full of overflowing, that I must come in, this evening, if but to tell you of my joy. If the parlor won't hold us all, I see Col. Colman is willing to give us more space—a sitting-room, presided over by Bon Ami and Gertrude, would, indeed, be an inviting apartment. I don't care if I should only occasionally be admitted into the parlor, if I can always find such pleasant company in room No. 2.

Kinds friends, that is a good start for the new year. May you not grow weary in your efforts, but still continue your visits to the Home Circle. I notice a good many come, ask for admittance, and, after receiving words of welcome, retire; and that is the last we hear of them. I am surprised at this, for really I find our Home Circle so very pleasant and entertaining, that it is with difficulty that I stay away a fortnight at a time. Indeed, if I did not have such a dread of that horrible basket (I have never been in it yet), I dare say I would be knocking at the door every week. Sometimes I fear the editor thinks my visits too frequent, for somehow nearly all my letters hide away somewhere until I am sure they are at the very bottom of the basket. Then, after the subject—under discussion at the time of writing—has become threadbare, or lost sight of, up comes my letter, which makes me appear as foolish as did Rip Van Winkle after his long nap.

Col. Colman, allow me to thank you for the nice New Year's present you sent me. I did not acknowledge the receipt sooner, because I commented upon its worth. I find it to be perfect little time-keeper, justly meriting all the praise awarded it.

Nina, please don't ask me to admire a typo, for I don't believe I could, especially if he hails from the office of the RURAL WORLD—I doubt even if I could be civil to him. Perhaps you ask why? I will tell you: It is because Mr. Typo of the RURAL, has represented me as saying so many silly things, which I never intended. For instance, in making a "low bow" to a new mem-

ber, he makes me offer a "bon-bon." He makes me call the poet, Aikenside—Arkenside. I acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Lackland's photograph. He, Mr. Typo, tells the Circle I received more than one, which is false. Thus, you see, he not only misrepresents me, but actually fibs a little. The fact is, I believe he is trying to interfere with "that match." Alberta, is he in your employ?

Again, Mr. Typo makes me say a good deal to Nina about dancing, easy corners (cosy corners), &c., not one word of which does she understand, for all the time I am talking to Nina, not Nina. Now, if Mr. Typo will just learn the difference between my 's and 'o's, it will save me the mortification of appearing in the light of a crazy girl, and it will dispel the doubt I entertain of his belonging to the temperance.

Nina, my extended invitation holds good, as long as there is a white spot in any of the neighboring cotton fields. Yes, bring Widower, Walnut, Paulus, Western Echo, and as many other nice young gents as may be inclined to come; and whatever you do, don't fail to bring that choice, even-tempered, woman-admiring bachelor, Timothy, for I am sure Miss Ted, Nina and I, would be made happy by his presence, especially if he should honor us, or the occasion, by donning his new garb.

I don't believe Timothy is a bachelor—his descriptions of the different scenes on the matrimonial sea, are too graphic. He has certainly had a wife, and by his availability (?) and good opinion of the female sex generally (?), has caused her to seek for peace and quiet elsewhere, which she failed to find with him. Timothy, when you dress for the frolic, don't forget your wig, for you will need it. After the day's work is ended, we will want supper—Nina and I will promise to cook, if Miss Ted and Nina will "break the bark" (over your head) for the occasion. We use principally the bark of the scaly-bark hickory down here, and it takes heavy blows to break it. Nina and Nina certainly must be proud of you, Timothy—you are such a vindicator of women's virtues.

If my heart and hand were not already mortgaged, I should be tempted to fall in love with you, myself. As it is, I am resolved if ever I do write another love letter, I will read it twice; then send it to you to a sewer. You certainly appreciate all the ladies.

Gillie Lee, I am with you. Be not afraid, for I think the counts and lords have all deserted us. We can offer you nothing better than a leech. Take one "a la Timothy."

Minnie F., I stand corrected. I suppose this was a freak of fancy. She often leads me astray.

Miss Ted, I do not like puzzles well enough to hunt them in print, for I find more of them in every-day life than I can solve. No, I am not offended, but now that you are older, read my favorites again.

Gertrude, I am not a bit bashful; but I hate to undertake the description, for that would be untrue, and you know a girl does hate to confess to being ugly. Give me the picture, fancy has painted, and I will tell you if she played the honest artist. Perhaps Mr. Lackland might give you a more impartial description than I might feel inclined to.

Can't some of you girls persuade Mr. L. to give us a smile in the Home Circle, more?

Mrs. Deats, I thank you for the cancer remedies.

What has become of Count de Charney, Trebor, Garland and others? I am inclined to think Sal Baxter is playing a trick somewhat like Mariette's. Maybe she (or he) will laugh in her (or his) coat-sleeve, but it shall not be at the expense of.

DAISY DELL.

February 21, 1881.

Letter from Vamme.

Now, gentle folks, don't gasp, throw out three exclamations points, and wonder who this stranger is, that is crowding you with another letter, soliciting admittance into your charmed Circle. Though I fancy everyone of you have elements of the martyr-spirit in your composition, yet I would not put it so strongly to the test, could I suppress my communicativeness. The seclusion of a rural district is somewhat new to me; and my thoughts, opinions and feelings have been so long pent up, that they must have an escape-valve, even if it be the waste-basket, that betoken of all newspaper contributors.

Do not suppose from this opening overture that I am preparing to discharge a literary bombshell. Were I in possession of an idea, it would not be expressed until I knew my presence was welcome.

This is my first winter out of college, and the change from my former active, happy life, to a quiet country home, is as if I had passed from a mountain stream to a stagnant pool. However, my pleasures are not few. Conspicuous among my resources of enjoyment is the Home Circle. All of the members have elicited my interest, and especially I am pleased with the gentlemen. I am a staunch admirer of the noble bipeds anyway, and never feel more "at home" than when in the company of a bright young man. But there are two classes of masculines, who are discordant with my tastes, viz: widowers and unmarried preachers. The former are so frisky and business-like, and the latter so conceited and self-important. My opinion of widowers, however, may be changed by an acquaintance with some of the members of the Home Circle—at least, I am open to conviction.

"Queen" Nina, will you allow one more aspirant to come within the domain of your smiles and graces? You will find me an appreciative, if not a valuable subject.

Bon Ami, I liked many of your selections of authors, but advise you to add Addison and Macaulay, and substitute Bulwer for Mrs. Holmes. How were you pleased with Richard Grant White's article on Sarah Bernhardt, in the Atlantic Monthly? Being a strong advocate of the stage, I am interested in all the criticisms upon this great dramatic queen.

Paulus, I like you. Can't you tell me what portion of this benighted world you are illuminating?

Daisy Dell, I fancy you and I would be "chums," could we meet. You write of being in the school room five days out of every seven. May I imagine in what capacity—pupil or teacher? I cannot imagine you either.

Cousin Charlie, I wish I could identify you. I am extensively acquainted in Lexington, and think perhaps I know you.

Gertrude, are you acquainted with the charming, but vain Dr. E.—g of Plattsburg? I know many agreeable persons in and around your little town.

Well, Mr. Editor, I guess I have "had my say" this time, so with the pleasing hope that I can join your happy band, I make my bow, and step out.

Lafayette county, Mo. VAMME.

### Letter from Lloyd Guyot.

Some time since, under the auspices of a nom de plume quite at variance with the above one, I was permitted entrance to the Home Circle; but it appears advisable for me to suppress that quondam title, bestowing upon it a parting requiem, and for the present and future, substituting another in the place of that unfortunate appellation. However, my reason for so doing may seem enigmatical. Suffice it to say that the name previously used, either sounded discordantly upon the ears of some resplendent genius, or the articles were so fallacious as to engender his disapprobation. Of course, under these circumstances, it is best for me to "rub out" and commence new, and while the impressive funeral solemnities are in progress, I will adopt another denomination, wishing it a more congenial reception than its precedent.

The work of mutual correction is ostensibly receiving the attention of some members of the Circle, and if there is ought to be gained thereby, Bon Ami, Enon et al., are deriving an immense benefit from it. I think, however, where neither of the disputants acknowledge an error after making it, there is but little good resulting from criticism. If "extravagant hyperboles" and "pleonasm" are such frightful mistakes, it is amazing to observe how our literati are becoming subject to them—how, at the present day, the best of our writers, in "high-sounding" adjectives on some occasions, and even sport with some very evident exaggerations. From this can be deduced, that it is easier to lay down rules than to follow them explicitly. "We must bear with the lesser evils," and endeavor to correct those on which there is most depending. Criticism is very nice, and productive of good when confined to proper limits; but when we get to "splitting straws," the surroundings grow monotonous and gloomy, and bear evidence of something overdone.

Bon Ami, don't you think the "great and good editor of Scribner's Monthly" also feels deterred by having you an advocate of his opinions with regard to the drama?

Timothy, at what age do you receive a member into bachelordom?

Twinnet, what principle in mathematics will enable us to discover your age? It is very plain that there is an unknown quantity in the problem, and it is sometimes said that x equals it. You know that x equals 10, and this is the nearest I can come to it. Please elucidate.

LLOYD GUYOT.

February 20, 1881.

### Letter from Gillie Lee.

Some of the Home Circle members have extended to me a welcome, and have kindly said: "Come again." Unlike many others, I am not content with one visit. I think the more I see of the Home Circle, the more I shall desire to see. I read all the communications with a lively interest, and while I admire some more than others, I must say all are duly appreciated by me.

My attention was particularly attracted by an epistle from Timothy—a descendant, I presume, of the Timothy to whom Paul wrote. I fear, though, that our correspondent has departed from the faith of his forefathers, for we are told they "exhorted with long suffering."

Timothy gives the weaker sex some severe raps over the shoulders of Miss Ted, Daisy Dell and Schoolman. Timothy, I fear you keep bad company. While you were speaking in such bold terms of woman's faults, could you not call to mind some of her virtues? Has your mother no commendable traits of character? Are your sisters devoid of all the beautiful virtues which contribute toward the making up of a woman of worth? Are you not ashamed of having spoken so disrespectfully of Miss Ted? What right have you to think she is on the shady side of forty? Schoolman has been very complimentary to you "dear creatures," to receive such treatment at your hands. And Daisy—poor, little Daisy—committed an unpardonable sin in writing one love letter, and not addressing it to you. Piel upon you, Timothy. I would advise you to not only change your name and garb, but your opinions, too.

I am in favor of G. H. sending the \$5 to Laura Scott. There is no diet better, cheaper nor healthier than mush and milk.

Fifty-Seven, I endorse all you say in regard to slang phrases. There certainly is something very repulsive in the coarse wit which so many of our young people indulge in. Imagine a beautiful and accomplished young girl responding with "you bet" "that's too thin" "he's a brick" or "she's a daisy." Yet that style of talk seems to be very popular among well-bred people.

Widower No. 2, I very much admire your firmness of character. How many of our nice young men are traveling the road to ruin, simply because they will not resolve and be constant.

Bon Ami, I agree with you and Nina in regard to dancing. I consider it a genteel, harmless amusement, and if the gatherings of the young were presided over by older and more discreet people, no unpleasant results could follow. Does the Bible forbid dancing? A great many of the churches do. Where do they find the command against it? Will some one please tell? I ask for information, not for argument.

Orphan Boy, are you an orphan in truth, or did you only select that as a nom de plume? If you are bereft of your parents, you have my sympathy. I, too, have been an orphan since my early childhood. I lost my father in the last civil war, when I was only three years old. My mother died four years afterward. Since that time I have been an orphan, in the way of life, as much as you are.

I am now eighteen, and have spent my life principally with people who are not my relatives. I have much to feel grateful for, and some things to regret. My chief desire in life is to obtain a good education, and that I may be a useful and good woman.

What has become of Rupert Lackland? Has a private correspondence with Daisy attracted all of his attention? Come, Mr. Lackland, tell us how that picture looks, please. I shall think you really selfish, if you don't. Others would enjoy a peep at that Daisy.

Brown Bessie and Gertrude, won't you help me to insist upon his giving the description? GILLIE LEE.

Letter from C. M. Hope.

From my room, in the second story, I have a good view of a part of the farm. The clover patch and wheat field are clothed in deep green. The tall oaks, with their dark mantle of brown, I can see in the distance, giving the landscape a lonesome and weird appearance. I can also see the chickens, large and small and of all varieties, playing and quarreling together. I raised 300 chicks this year, and found a ready market for all those I could spare. I am delighted when I can feed chickens, milk the cows or go riding. I had so many pleasures last summer on my paper or in our spring wagon. We reside four miles from our church—just the right distance to enjoy a ride.

Our vegetable garden was almost an entire failure; nevertheless I have put away several large pumpkins for pies. Nina, if it wasn't so far, I would send you one.

Dear little Daisy Dell, my opinion is that a Christian can be as happy in a cottage as in a mansion, if he is charitable and unselfish. I love music, reading and writing, but cannot derive much pleasure from either unless these around me are happy and contented. I am also very fond of work—in fact, I am always busy. I have built my air-castles in writing or making a tour of the world at some future day. If my brightest hopes cannot be realized, I will try to be contented anyway.

I admire all the writers, especially Idyll, Myrtle, Enon, Avis, Will, Nina, Fifty-Seven, Amity, Daisy Dell, Minnie F., Little Mite, Tug and Critic.

Nov. 10, 1880. C. M. HOPE.

Letter from Trebor.

I am sorry that some of the members of the Home Circle thought I was flirting in the complimentary remarks I made to Schoolman and to Daisy Dell. I am sure that nothing was further from my thoughts. I liked their good, cheery letters, and plainly told them as much. May I often have occasion to read and speak well of their letters.

If the weather has been any colder in Nebraska than it has in my part of central Missouri, I should think that schoolman would well wish for some one to take her by the hand to warm and cheer her journey to the school. On the morning of November 18th, 1880, the temperature here was four degrees below zero. The traditional "oldest inhabitant" had no recollection of such severe cold so early in the season.

In the bright summer days I have often wished that my home was on the broad prairies of the west; but when winter locks land and water in its icy arms, I rather rejoice that I live in the land of trees, affording shelter from cold winds and giving us so freely that cheerful warmth for our firesides.

Every land and locality has its advantages and its drawbacks; the willing hand, the cheerful and contented heart can make the cold plains of the north bloom with happy homes, while the lack of these virtues would not be long in changing an Eden into the home of misery and vice.

Our Circle has become very small lately. Whether have its members gone that we no more read their thoughts and fancies? Are they displeased with what has been said? Have some come of us younger members driven away the older ones by our seeming frivolity? Let them come back and add their dignity to our light-heartedness, thus making a perfect home circle for the old and young, combining the useful and the beautiful, the light and the serious.

May not the boys and girls of our great family of readers also find a place in our midst? I should be glad to read short articles from the pens of the many bright youths and maidens, that, week after week, press into the well-filled pages of the RURAL WORLD, leaving here and there gems of wisdom and knowledge, or making merry over some of the witty paragraphs so often found in its columns.

TREBOR.

Fulton, Mo., Nov. 22d, 1880.

Letter from Bon Ami.

DEAR HOME CIRCLE: I failed to receive the RURAL of February 10th. A friend informs me that Enon defends himself quite vigorously in that number. Well, he has a right to reply. "Tis with our judgments as with our wathes; none go just alike, yet each believes his own."

It would be hardly fair to continue a discussion which would interest only a few. The few who are interested have already decided between us, or they can easily do so by examining the best writers. I am willing to decide the question by an appeal to standard English authors.

"Criticism," by Fifty-Seven, is one of the best articles that has appeared in the RURAL for a long time. The writer knows what bad English is, and he knows how to write good English. It would be well for several very good writers of the Home Circle to follow his suggestions, with reference to big words and words from foreign languages.

I take it as a very nice compliment to have it said that I expressed Nina's views exactly on any subject.

Casting my eyes over the Home Circle, my attention was attracted to an article headed, "About Women." I could not help predicting that it is a door thing. Running my eyes down the column I found it subscribed by Paulus. My opinion somewhat changed, and when I began the very pleasing introduction, I felt as though I had found a very choice article. I am sorry the article did not reach my high expectations. Paulus called his remarks "random shots." They were so random indeed that they did not strike anywhere as I could perceive. After leaving the introduction, I was soon lost in the sea of words, false metaphors and obscure sentences. After reading the article twice, I had a vague idea that the writer intended to say that an uncouth youth, brought into the presence of a girl sixteen or seventeen

year of age, would be soon changed into a gentleman. He would then go to quoting authors with great familiarity; just what Paulus has done. It seems that he tried to introduce quotations into his article from every writer of note, from Plato down to Gail Hamilton. Of course he failed. We conclude from his theory and practice, therefore, that he is one of the youths to which he refers. As was well said by Enon, a few quotations, well chosen, will enrich any composition; but the frequent use of quotations makes us believe the writer is trying to display the range of his reading. Macaulay said in one of his letters that he remembered so much of what he had read that, in writing, he had to guard constantly against the habit of quoting. Paulus says about women, "incomprehensible as Egyptian hieroglyphics to the youth is this creature, yet as attractive as the Japanese juggler is to an open-mouthed clod-pole." I should think that to the ordinary reader this sentence would be as "incomprehensible as Egyptian hieroglyphics." The sentence is not rhetorical. The reference to hieroglyphics might do, as nearly everybody knows something about them, but the Japanese juggler and the open-mouthed clod-pole, so far from illustrating the writer's meaning, would confuse the ordinary reader. One should use only similes that would be understood by all his readers.

Paulus has something to say about dusting out the "chambers of the imagination." You observe that he materializes not the mind, but only a faculty of the mind. I should think that it is straining the figure entirely too much.

"It is the ridiculous conclusion, the hopeless incongruity, the paradoxical termination, the like-unlikeness, if you please, of our deductions, that, like the almanac poet, makes us laugh. We cannot suppress our risibilities, perceiving this."

Well, no, Paulus, I should think not. We would hardly be able to "suppress our risibilities" when we perceive such a jumble of terms and abstract ideas. It is likely that Paulus used "paradoxical" as a synonym of "false." If so, with good authority at hand, I object to such a use of the word. Probably Zell's Cyclopaedia would be good enough authority for Enon and Paulus. "Paradox—from Greek 'paradoxos,' antagonistic to opinion—a tenet, or proposition, seemingly contradictory or absurd, or contrary to received opinion, yet true and well founded in fact."

If our writers must use big words, they should not disregard propriety. I am going to keep hitting at some of our good writers until they write so I can understand them. I think I have a right to demand this much.

GAINESVILLE, TEX. BON AMI.

THE DANCE.

Psychologists and students of thinkers agree that the true aim and end of man should be the attainment of spiritual worthiness. Considering man's nature in its two-fold capacity, there must be a continual warfare raging between the animal and the rational within him. Every victory gained by the rational over the animal, renders man spiritually worthier; whereas, the converse debases him, though the spirit may again assert its superiority and not permit itself to be trampled in the dust.

The proposition that spiritual worthiness is man's true end, being admitted, it follows that every means whereby over the animal desire for pleasure, must be practiced to the exclusion of all other means. Hence, if the dance is conducive to a spiritual victory, it is not only harmless, but altogether commendable.

The dance, as meaning movements of the body in harmony with music, is as harmless as the military drill. Its tendencies, however, must furnish debatable ground. Let every thoughtful person examine himself, and decide whether the dance ever promoted his spiritual elevation. Let everyone honestly determine whether the ball-room will contribute to his spiritual enjoyment or worthiness; for every spiritual joy must flow from a consciousness of spiritual worthiness.

The Christian religion is designed for spiritual welfare, and if the dance be inimical to spiritual welfare it can have nothing in common with Christian religion, nor can it be part thereof; but, contrarily, it should receive the Christian's condemnation.

To argue that because the dance is coeval with the history of mankind, and has been practiced by him immemorially, and, therefore, supplies an essential want of his nature, is fallacious in the extreme. To prove the sophistry of such an argument, it might be as safely said because mankind has been addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, time out of mind; that, therefore, such liquors are necessary to his happiness. The truth is, intoxicating liquors have largely contributed to the misery and suffering of the human family.

There is one great spiritual Archetype after which and by which our spirits are fashioned. This Archetype, the Creator, is superior to man, the creature, in the degree, perhaps, that man's spiritual nature is superior to his animal nature. It is only when the ephemeral pleasures of animal gratification are denied man that he chafes and winces under the disappointment, and almost questions the justness of God. The spirit always glorifies Him.

Again, man may virtuously indulge in appetites in some things, which carried to an excess would be sinful. Food being necessary for the support of life, may be partaken of not only virtuously, but it is man's duty to gratify his hunger. Clothing, being requisite to health, may be innocently worn. These propositions are too obvious for amplification.

The church is a criterion for individuals only so far as its practices conform to the individual's rational convictions of right in the light of revelation. If the church fosters theatricals, unless theatricals be a fit instrument for the accomplishment of good, the church is committing a sin.

The devil has subtle agencies at work to lead men astray. He may work through the dance, through theatricals, or he may even come clothed in the habiliments of an angel of light, but it is his uncompromising duty to resist him in whatever guise he may assume. The inner light and the word are man's unfailing monitors. It might be as well argued that if the church would foster and protect tipping houses it

would thereby convert them into good things as to contend that the church's endorsement of the dance or theatricals would eliminate the evil from them.

Logic is only a method by which certain conclusions are reached; it has nothing to do with the premises of a proposition, and hence, false premises lead to false conclusions. PAULUS.

### Pennmanship.

This is, indeed, one of the arts, accomplishments and indispensable to the truly cultured, civilized man; and it is a heavy discount not to be able to write with ease and perspicuity. Blunders and carelessness in pennmanship have caused much toil and untold discomfort to thousands.

O. Moffett, of Ottumwa, Iowa, in the Report of Feb. 24, says some good things to direct more attention to pennmanship. But we dissent, most unequivocally, to these ending lines of his article.

"While in teaching practical writing, free and easy rapid movements should be inculcated from the start, with no respect to the old fogy stereotyped 'take your time—slow and do it well' idea. These ideas applied will relieve us of the strain put upon the pupils, while trying to do out a practical knowledge of the noble art, by the usual process of main strength and awkwardness, and relieve us of the just odium of being a nation of scribbles."

The "stereotyped old fogy idea," we affirm is truthfully correct of taking time in the beginning, so as to learn, first thing, to do it well, and then, by judicious practice, to acquire speed in finely perspicuous, elegant pennmanship.

Commend us always to the wise instructor in pennmanship, as in other things, who compels his pupils to the slower, more carefully attentive way or doing everything well at first—well all the time—adding speed only as fast as care and practice combined can realize it.

Learn to do it well at first, which means care, pains-taking, patience, and slow, steady, persevering movements. Then, and not until then, should the pupil be taught to seek "rapid" pennmanship.

Were it desirable to make a "nation of scribbles"—miserably mean writers—"a la" Horace Greeley—just put all our learners under O. Moffett's regime of "rapid movement from the start."

But the skill of the best instructor in pennmanship is comparatively lost on some; for he cannot train all to the elegant experts in the use of the pen. Some are so gifted by nature for this art, that but little time of the teacher is needed to put them on the route to notable success in elegant pennmanship, while others, no matter how well taught, will be incorrigibly awkward scrawls all their lives in the use of the pen and pencil.

The very autographs and styles of pennmanship often reveal to those who can read them, the distinctive individuality and character qualities of the man or woman.

To learners who have the gift and taste to seek perspicuity and elegance in this civilized art, we would say, practice when you can, making nice capitals, also, small letters, and neatly combining them into words. Should you see a nice capital, or small letter, or style of writing that pleases your taste or fancy, copy it, practice on it till you make it so far your own as is desirable to yourself. It is well for men to adopt, early in life, a signature, or a uniform style of signing their own name.

P. R. SAWYER.

St. Louis, March 2d, 1881.

Uncle Esch's Wisdom.

Mercy is sometimes an insult to justice. Jealousy is simply another name for self-love.

There is hope for a man as long as he can blush. Talk is cheap, but a good example costs something. Faith was given man to lengthen out his reason.

A man's heirs are sometimes his most impatient creditors. Faults are the things that make us all brothers and sisters.

There is no charity in helping a man who will not help himself. Compliments are often nothing more than gilt-edged falsehoods.

The man who feels certain that he will not succeed is seldom mistaken. He who is ashamed of his poverty will surely be arrogant of his wealth.

Humility is the safest foundation to build any kind of superstructure on. A man may learn infidelity from books and from men, but never from nature.

It takes two to make a quarrel and two to keep it going; it only needs one to end it.

He who has filled the measure of his days has only learned how to begin to live. What the moral army needs just now is more rank and file and fewer brigadiers.







## The Tobacco Plant.

### Tobacco.

Sometimes when beds have failed and it is getting late, seed may be sown before sowing. The following is the process in use among practical planters in Pennsylvania: The operation of seedling sprouted seed is the same, but it may not be amiss to tell how to sprout it. Take a sufficient quantity of seed and put it in water warm enough to feel the hands when placed therein. Let it steep a few hours. Remove it and tie it in thick woolen rags, laying it on a shelf near the stove or in a closet, putting a few handfuls of earth over it, and in three or four days it will be nicely sprouted. It should, however, be watched, so as not to sprout too much, as the germ is apt to die if the weather is not favorable when seeded. By sprouting the seed as much as a week's time can be gained; and have seeded as late as the 23d of April, and had plants as early as that which was seeded in the first week of April. It also comes up sooner, thus getting the advantage of the weeds.

Messrs. A. B. Bremner & Co., of London, say in their circular of February 1: "We find in the Western Tobacco Journal, in regard to what they call 'White Burley' tobacco: 'England wants it; Germany wants it; France would take it; but the American people have plainly said we have not produced enough yet for the requirements of our manufacturers, and if you want it you must pay for it.'" As the quotations for this grown in the American market are just double those for dark, any other recommendation for changing the growth would seem unnecessary. The change in taste has been going on for many years; within memory, Kentucky strips were not to be bought in London, and looked on almost as a substitute for Virginia, and it seems as if dark western tobacco will be equally supplanted by the bright description before many years.

To make plant beds.—The Farmers Home Journal says: Select a rich soil (new is better), a south or southeastern exposure. The place should be on ground slightly elevated. Pile brush, dry logs, old rails, etc., all over the site for the bed, and burn hard enough to kill all weed and grass seed. It is a good plan to burn up the soil with a mattock before burning, but it should not be turned. When all the wood is burned to ashes, thoroughly rake and smooth the surface, pulverizing all the clods. It is now ready for the seed. Quantity sown varies in different localities. Some sow two tablespoonfuls of seed to the hundred square feet (ten feet each way), but most planters recommend that amount of seed for a bed ten yards each way. Sow half the seed—mixed with ashes or fine dust—one way of the bed, and the other half the opposite way. After sowing, the surface may be pressed down with a board, but should not be raked. If you do not intend to cover the bed, cover pretty thick with brush. But we think it best to protect against the flea bug canvassing, as has been recommended. The plants will come on earlier, too, if this plan is adopted.

The Paper Tobacco Warehouse Co. reports: Receipts for the week ending March 5th, 285 hds; deliveries for the week, 253 hds; sales for the week, 134 hds. We quote market as follows: Lugs—Common dark \$3.25 @ \$3.75, red \$3.75 @ \$4.50, burly \$4.00 @ \$4.50; fair to good dark \$4.25 @ \$4.75, red \$4.75 @ \$5.25, burly \$5.25 @ \$5.75; medium dark \$5.75 @ \$6.25, red \$6.25 @ \$6.75, burly \$6.75 @ \$7.25; good dark \$7.25 @ \$7.75, red \$7.75 @ \$8.25, burly \$8.25 @ \$8.75; fine dark \$8.75 @ \$9.25, red \$9.25 @ \$9.75, burly \$9.75 @ \$10.25; Leaf—Factory dried, shorts \$5.00 @ \$5.50, medium \$5.50 @ \$6.00, wrapper \$7.00 @ \$7.50; Wrappers—Virginia common medium \$10.00 @ \$10.50, medium to good \$10.50 @ \$11.00, fine to fancy \$11.00 @ \$11.50. Inferior, unsorted and light weight hds sell at less rates. Offerings for the week foot up 177 hds, which were largely composed of dark grades of old and new lugs and leaf. The market opened dull and heavy upon these styles, and at early part bids were from 25 to 50 cents lower than at close of last week, which sellers promptly rejected; and while public sales were light, a fair business was done privately, and the market closed steady, with a better general inquiry at former quotations. Our usual spring trade is now upon us, and we anticipate a better demand from this on for old fillers, when they have qualities to commend them.

### AMUSEMENTS.

At the Grand Opera House this week, the old St. Louis favorites Messrs. Baker and Farron are drawing houses that completely fill the theatre. Their play of "The Emigrants" is a good vehicle for the introduction of song and dance, and the specialties are very interesting. On Monday March 14 Annie Pixley will appear in "Miss."

That eminent comedian Joe Jefferson is appearing this week at the Olympic Theatre, to a series of the finest audiences personally and collectively ever gathered in St. Louis. Mr. Jefferson, is devoting the early part of his week to Sheridan's five-act comedy "The Rivals," and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday the perennial "Hip Van Winkle" will hold his own in the public regard. Mr. Jefferson has in support one of the best comedies ever organized, that prominent actress and manageress Mrs. John Drew being one of the members. On March 14th the musician Hermann will begin an engagement.

Neil Burgess, the original stage representative of "Widow Redditt," is holding immense levees at Pope's Theatre this week. The character is one of the most amusing in American comic literature, and by person and mental quality Mr. Burgess is peculiarly fitted for the portrayal of the husband seeking dame. His company is an excellent one. On March 14th the great Italian actor Salvini, will commence a brief engagement. For the benefit of our readers who desire witnessing this great dramatic star, the programme is given: Monday March 14th "Othello," Wednesday March 15th "The Gladiator," Thursday March 16th "Macbeth," Saturday matinee March 17th "Othello." His company is composed of excellent English artists and on the "off" nights will present the comedy of "The Gynor."

Particular attention is called to the fact that several officials of the different theatres are about to have benefits. The first of these is that of treasurer E. E. Zimmerman of Pope's, a worthy and affable gentleman which takes place on March 16th, when Salvini's company will present "The Gynor." On March 21st the jolly and robust McManus, treasurer of the Opera House will present his claims when "The Child of State," a fine drama from the French will be given. George Heuer assistant treasurer at the Olympic, is to take a benefit in April when a good bill will be presented. All of these gentlemen deserve bumpers.

The U. S. Government uses Howe's Scales. Send for catalogue to Borden, Sellock & Co., General Agents, St. Louis, Mo.

"Now I do Most Unhesitatingly Aver," as an old practitioner, that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is among the most valuable discoveries of the 19th century. I cannot say too much in its behalf. Pittsburgh, Pa., 6th Apr., 1880." [Signed] J. H. Connell, M. D.

The agricultural bureau at Washington has received information that a new variety of silk worm has been discovered accidentally in Nevada. Naturalists pronounce the worms "bombyx quercicus." This is a silk worm largely used in China. It makes several broods in a year, and its silk has peculiar qualities. The fibre is stronger. All other silk worms, in emerging from the cocoon, cut a hole for exit, which, by breaking the continuity of the thread in unwinding, renders it of little value. The "bombyx quercicus" pushes aside the threads instead of cutting them, and the cocoon is as valuable as others reserved in ordinary kinds for spinning by killing the contained worm. This new silk worm is harder than the old; it is raised in the open air, needing neither care nor shelter.

### "The Doctors said"

I would never leave my bed. That was three months ago, and now I weigh 190 pounds. I cannot write half of what I want to say, but Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure did it all."

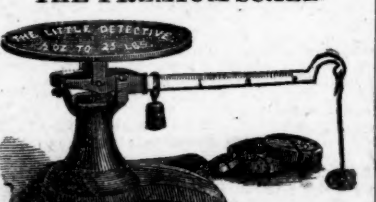
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### Public Sale of Thoroughbreds.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1881, at Bonquo Bonita, the farm lately occupied by Gen. A. Buford, three miles from Versailles, Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville R.R., will be sold the following thoroughbreds, which were once the property of and bred by Gen. Buford: Goodnight, b, foaled 1876, by Enquirer, dam Lizzie G.; McNairy, ch, foaled 1879, by Enquirer, dam Ontario; Lizzie McWhirter, ch, foaled 1879, by Enquirer, dam Ontario; McElroy, b, foaled 1880, by Enquirer, dam Ontario; Nannie McNairy, foaled 1883, by Jeff Davis, dam Lizzie McNairy; Little Phil, b, foaled 1878, by Enquirer, dam Nannie McNairy; Chestnut, foaled 1880, by Enquirer, dam Nannie McNairy; Nettie Hopkins, b, foaled 1878, by Enquirer, dam Ninette; Alice Gray, ch, own sister to Goodnight, foaled 1878; Falkonbridge, b, foaled 1878, by McWhirter, dam Alice Gray; Marnie Gray, b, foaled 1874, by Enquirer, dam Lizzie G.; Ida Kinney, m, foaled 1880, by Brown Dick, dam Concord; Enslader, ch, foaled 1879, by Enquirer, dam Ida Kinney; Gray filly, foaled 1880, by Enquirer, dam Ida Kinney; Light Horse Harry, ch, foaled 1879, by Enquirer, dam Alice Wagner; Rambau, b, foaled 1877, by Enquirer, dam Ninette; Getaway, b, foaled 1879, by Enquirer, dam Colossus; Colts and fillies will be sold with their engagements. For terms and catalogues, address

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NOTE.—For sale, privately, a splendid oil painting of Enquirer by the celebrated Troye, also one of imp. Sovereign.

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are the best breed of fowls for all purposes. My breeding pens are very fine this season. Will ship eggs, well packed in baskets, at the low price of \$2 per 15.

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**Strawberry — Raspberry.** Blackberry and Currant plants for sale at reasonable prices; all the leading varieties. SAMUEL MILLER, Bluffton, Mo.

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For all diseases of your sheep and cattle. It has proven to be the great panacea for scab, foot rot, worms in the throat, fly-blows in eyes, sore eyes, ticks, tapeworms in lambs and other animals, lice on cattle—in fact, kills all internal and external parasites in sheep and cattle. Mixes readily with and is used in cold water at any season of the year; not ice water, but water at a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees. Thousands of sheep are dying from scab and cattle are losing flesh from lice. They can only be saved and cured of these things—the stockman's greatest pest—by using this chemical fluid in cold water. To dip sheep in hot tobacco fluid, in cold weather, is as sure death to the sheep as scab itself. More than 20,000 sheep have been dipped and cured of scab with this fluid during the past three months, without the slightest injury to the sheep. One good ewe saved would pay for fluid enough to cure 100 sheep. Then why hesitate to use it? It is no more an experiment. Some of the most intelligent and practical sheep raisers of the country are using this fluid this winter in cold water, to their great satisfaction, as well as profit. The gain from quality and quantity of wool, aside from the health of your sheep, will doubly pay for all the cost and trouble of dipping three times yearly. Try it, and you will be convinced. Send 3-cent stamp for testimonials, directions and price list to JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

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1842 to 1848 inches, at \$615; 1848 to 1854 inches, at \$617; 1854 to 1860 inches, at \$619; 1860 to 1866 inches, at \$621; 1866 to 1872 inches, at \$623; 1872 to 1878 inches, at \$625; 1878 to 1884 inches, at \$627; 1884 to 1890 inches, at \$629; 1890 to 1896 inches, at \$631; 1896 to 1902 inches, at \$633; 1902 to 1908 inches, at \$635; 1908 to